

CASH to reduce our large stock. All solvent bank notes will be taken in full by
A. JAEGLE & CO.,
Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 30, 1857.

COAL IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The coal veins recently discovered at Bellingham Bay, on Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, are reported to be of great extent and value. Nearly four thousand tons had been dug and sold at last accounts, most of which found a market at San Francisco. None of the coal yet shipped, however, equals that now in process of excavation, which is said to be of the very best quality, and the indications are that the bank of this quality is inexhaustible. Previous to the last excavation, Dr. Evans made an analysis of inferior specimens of the coal, and found the result to be as follows:

Specific gravity.....	1.346
Carbon in coke.....	60.23
Volatiles gasses.....	26.85
Moisture.....	10.51
Ashes.....	1.94
Sulphur.....	47
	100.00

Dr. Evans, the geologist, speaks in high terms of this coal, and says it will produce an excellent coke, and is well suited to manufacturing and domestic purposes. It burns very freely, and although rather light for long sea voyages, unless the construction of furnaces should be changed, lessening the draft, is suitable for river navigation. It is used to a great advantage by the steamers Active and Constitution on the Sound. The mines are as yet worked to a very limited extent, only half a dozen men being employed where there should be forty or fifty, to make the work remunerative. This coal is likely to prove of great importance in developing the resources of the countries of the Pacific coast.

TREASURY ESTIMATES FOR 1858.—The United States Treasury estimates for the next fiscal year have been completed, and notwithstanding the efforts made to reduce them, the aggregate will reach about seventy millions. The War Department estimates are increased by the anticipated Mormon war, and those for the Navy by the construction of the new steam sloop of war. Secretary Cobb does not apprehend the necessity of resorting to loans on Treasury notes.

The States, a favored organ of the President at Washington, contains, in its issue of the 23d, a leading editorial severely denouncing Mr. Dallas, United States minister to Great Britain, for his late speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner. The objection taken is to his expression of sympathy with the British in the war with the Sepoys. Are we to have a new representative at the Court of St. James?

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.—The rumor that Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, is to be appointed Mr. Dallas's successor in the London mission is revived in diplomatic circles. As Mr. Buchanan recommended Mr. Jones to the late President as his own successor, the rumor is not an improbable one.

A BANQUET ON HORSE FLESH.—The Manchester (Eng.) Guardian contains an account of a late feast on horse flesh, got up by M. Renault, the head director of the veterinary school at Alfort, to which some eight or ten distinguished savans were invited, among whom were M. de Lator, editor of the Union Medicale, Prof. Bouley, M. Reynal and M. Robinet of the Medical Academy, and Prof. Barnal, a chemist. The object of the feast was to test by comparison with ordinary beef the merits of the article. At the first course the horse flesh was pronounced superior to the beef, but at the second it was deemed inferior.

The following extract will show how the food was prepared, to which the palm was awarded at the third and last course:

The banquet closed with a fine, fat, thick fillet of horse, larded and dressed as they dress here our venison, salt, plunged for a few days into a preparation of salt, spices, herbs, onions, Madeira, and a dash of vinegar, and then roasted—a most "delicate device," he it is called, and one which no real gourmet ever forgets when he has once tried it. The fillet of horse was triumphantly welcomed and voted super-excellent, tender, juicy, fat, high flavored—more delicate than the stag, more melting than the roe, more "lumpy" than beef.

It was unanimously pronounced to be a great discovery, an immense addition to the pleasures of the table—a sort of mixture between venison, hare, and butchery meat. Every guest present, it seems, begged that the cook might have orders to cut off a good slice, and that each person might carry it home into his own family and make the female inmates of his house judges, in their turn, of its excellence.

NAVAL INCIDENT.—The United States frigate Niagara arrived at this port yesterday from Plymouth, England. An incident of much interest to the officers of the Niagara occurred some time before their departure from Plymouth. They received an anonymous letter, informing them that in one corner of the old church-yard at Plymouth laid the remains of Lieut. William Henry Allen, the commander of the United States brig-of-war Argus, at the time of her capture in the English channel, during the war of 1812, and who received a fatal wound during the hard-fought contest which ended in her falling into the hands of the enemy. This letter stated that the inscription on the tombstone was almost effaced, and that the officers of the Niagara would have an opportunity of renewing it at any time they might desire. It is almost needless to state that they lost no time in doing this, and the visitor to the old Plymouth churchyard will hereafter have no difficulty in reading the record, which tells that he whose remains lie beneath died bravely in defence of his country's flag.

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM HENRY ALLEN, Esq., aged 27 years, late Commander of the United States Brig Argus, who died August 18, 1813, in consequence of a wound received in action with H. B. M. Brig Pelican, August 14, 1813. Also, in remembrance of RICHARD DELPHY, Midshipman, aged 18 years, U. S. Navy, killed in the same action, whose remains are deposited on the left. Here sleep the brave."

"Repaired by the officers of the U. S. ships Susquehanna and Niagara, September, 1857."

The kindness and hospitality with which the captain and officers of the Niagara were treated during their stay of six months in England seemed to know no bounds. The people vied with each other in their courtesies and attentions, and the visit of the ship has done more to bind closer the bonds of good feeling which exist between the two countries than all the efforts that diplomatists could make in a century. Let them succeed next year in establishing the telegraphic connection, as there is no doubt they will, and they will have accomplished a work whose results, not only to England and America, but to mankind, cannot be estimated.—N. Y. Mirror.

Female Attempts to Preserve their Beauty.—In a late lecture delivered by Lola Montez in Philadelphia upon female beauty, we find the following:

Among other things she described was the custom of Spanish ladies lying with their hands suspended by pulleys in order to make them white and bloodless, and their feet cramped in stocks to prevent their growing. She also alluded to the practice of some ladies sleeping with slices of raw beef bound to their faces to prevent wrinkles and impart color. What, said she, would be the feelings of a lover on beholding the object of his affections done up like a sandwich and bound around with a white napkin? But these things are not for lovers to see or even hear of.

ITEMS.

The Leviathan's Anchors.—The experiments in order to test the anchors selected by Mr. Brunel for the Leviathan steamship were carried on for several days at the hydraulic proof-house, Woolwich Dock-yard. The result has proved that the anchors selected were capable of sustaining a strain much above the ordinary proof. The first anchor broke at a strain of 94 tons, in consequence of defective workmanship; but the second anchor, weighing four tons, sustained a strain of 101 tons, when it broke from the power of the pressure, which was 90 per cent. over proof.

Queen Victoria and her Aunt.—A correspondent of the Puritan Recorder gives the following reminiscence of a visit to the house of Rev. Dr. Raffles: "After tea he took us into his study and showed us his library of 15,000 autograph letters. We saw a letter of Calvin, Mary Queen of Scots, of Cromwell, letters of every sovereign of Europe from Henry VII to Victoria, a sweet little note, dated 'Windsor Castle, 1839,' addressed 'to my dear aunt on her birthday,' wishing her many returns of this anniversary, and 'begging to lay at her feet the accompanying bracelet and portrait of myself,' concluding with a petition for the richest blessings, and 'so prays your affectionate niece, Victoria R.'"

Minnesota.—The Constitution of the State of Minnesota provides that the first session of the Legislature shall commence on the first Wednesday (the second day) of December next, at the State Capital in St. Paul. Two United States Senators are to be chosen by this Legislature.

The statement that a Special Minister has been appointed by France to unite with Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley and the American Minister to Central America in the settlement of the open questions with the States comprising the latter is discredited at Washington.

The greatest actor of Scotland died the other day at 71 years of age, in Edinburgh. Mr. Mackay was famous for his impersonation of the Scotch characters in the Waverley Novels, particularly of Baillie Nicol Jarvie in Rob Roy, whom he personated to the entire satisfaction of Sir Walter Scott, who said that "it was the living Nicol Jarvie; conceited, pragmatical, cautious, generous, proud of his connections with Rob Roy, frightened for him at the same time, and yet extremely desirous to interfere with him as an adviser."

The Smithsonian Museum at Washington.—Workmen are now engaged in fitting up the western half of the great hall at the Smithsonian Institute with glass cases and a "deck" half way between the floor and ceiling (like that of the Patent Office), so that the contents of the cases, when they are filled, can be more easily examined. When the preparations are completed, the collection of curiosities now at the Department of the Interior will be removed to the Smithsonian Institution.

Wild Silk.—The depths of the Central American forests will probably yield some new articles of commerce. In the Orincha there is found hanging from the trees a sort of sack, some two feet in depth, which is the nest of a species of silk worm. In 1844 six pounds were sent to England, where it was made into hankchiefs of excellent quality. A profitable trade in this article might, perhaps, be established, as this material can be gathered in any required quantity. An old Mexican author speaks of wild silk as abundant in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and states that the natives were accustomed to gather it for exportation to Spain.—California Paper.

The manager of the Western Bank of Scotland, in announcing the failure of that institution to the shareholders, commences his circular with "Ladies and Gentlemen."

The Barnstable Patriot, as an evidence of the great financial pressure of the times, mentions that not less than \$450,000 worth of fish and oil are now stored in Provincetown, awaiting sales.

A stern papa, being dissatisfied with his little boy, set him to calculate how many speeches Mr. Gladstone made on the divorce bill. The youthful martyr got as far as 2,373 speeches, exclusive of remarks and observations, and then his strength failed him. He has fallen into a deep trance, and the strongest restoratives have been tried in vain.

In conversation, humor is more than wit, easiness more than knowledge. Few desire to learn, or to think they need it; all desire to be pleased, or, if not, to be easy.

New Anesthetic Agents.—Some new bodies have been proposed to supersede chloroform, as a means of rendering a person insensible to pain during an operation. One of these is an organic compound called "amylene," a product of potato oil; another is oxide of carbon. This is used externally on the diseased part; taken internally it is a poison, having ammonia as an antidote. The last is carbonic acid. The operation is performed under a stream of this gas, which produces insensibility in the part, and has been successfully used in the extraction of cancers, ulcers, and kindred diseases.

Irish Epitaph.—The following is on a tombstone in Ireland:

"Here lies the body of John Mound,
Lost at sea and never found."

FOREIGN NEWS.—We have given the particulars of the fall of Delhi. The remaining news by the Vanderbilt has reference altogether to finances, and we copy the most important:

The Government and the Bank of England.—A Cabinet council was held Nov. 12. The following letter was addressed to the governors of the Bank of England:

DOWNING STREET, Nov. 12, 1857.

Gentlemen: Her Majesty's Government have observed with great concern the serious consequences which have ensued from the recent failure of certain joint stock banks in England and Scotland, as well as of certain large mercantile firms chiefly connected with the American trade.

The discredit and distrust which have resulted from those events, and the withdrawal of a large amount of the paper circulation authorized by the existing Bank acts, appear to her Majesty's Government to render it necessary for them to inform the Bank of England that if they should be unable in the present emergency to meet the demands for discounts and advances upon approved securities, not exceeding the limits of their circulation prescribed by the act of 1844, the government will be prepared to propose to Parliament, at its meeting, a bill of indemnity for any excess so issued.

In order to prevent this temporary relaxation of the law being extended beyond the actual necessities of the occasion, Her Majesty's government are of opinion that the Bank terms of discount should not be reduced below their present rate.

Her Majesty's government reserve for future consideration the appropriation of any profit which may arise upon issues in excess of the statutory amount. Her Majesty's government are fully impressed with the importance of maintaining the letter of the law, even in the time of considerable mercantile difficulty, but they believe that for the removal of apprehensions which have checked the course of monetary transactions, such a measure as is now contemplated has become necessary, and they rely upon the discretion and prudence of the directors for confining its operations within the strict limits of the exigencies of the case.

We have, &c., PALMERSTON, G. C. LEWIS.

To the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

(From the London Times editorial, Nov. 13.)

At a late hour yesterday afternoon the commercial public received the news that the Bank Charter act had been suspended. The bank is thus allowed by government to issue an excess of notes not defined in value, and a promise is given that a bill of

indemnity will be introduced in the next session of Parliament to free the bank from the consequences of its conduct, should it be necessary to take advantage of the permission of government. On the merits of this step we will say but little.

It may be consistent with the maxims of political economy to regulate the issue of notes during ordinary times, and thus to check rash speculation, and the over-issuance in business of men destitute of capital, while when an actual dearth of money prevails the chief banking institution of the country may be allowed to extend its issue of notes under a public guarantee. But if such is to be the principle of our monetary system, the sooner it is embodied into a law the better. If the bank is to exceed its legal issue of notes as often as its rate of discount is necessarily raised above a certain point, then an act of Parliament should establish the practice on sound and intelligible principles. The commercial interests of the country should not be subjected to a system by which a law is obeyed as long as obedience is easy, and temporarily swept away as often as pressure or panic supervenes.

(From the London Times (City Article) Nov. 14.)

The condition of the various markets to-day has shown a considerable resumption of steadiness, although there has been no tendency to great confidence or a rapid revival. With the return of gold from Scotland, which may speedily be expected to commence, and the delivery of the large amounts announced from Australia, there can scarcely fail, however, to be a decided improvement, and an impression is entertained that the bank charter act, which had not been practically overstepped up to last evening, may still, as in 1847, be kept free from actual infringement. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 89½, were first quoted at 89½, and there appeared to be no particular pressure of stock upon the market, but various fluctuations soon occurred, and at one time the price touched 89. From this they went again to 89½, and the final operations were at 89½ to ¼ for money and 89½ to ¼ for the 7th of December.

For short time in the early part of the day loans on stock were in demand at 10 per cent., but subsequently the rate ranged between 8 and 10. Bank stock left off at 209½ to 212; reduced, 88 to ¼; new three per cent. 88½ to ¼; India s-o-k-s 210 to 21½, and India bonds 50s to 40s discount. Exchange bills experienced a considerable recovery partly from anticipation that a large funding may be proposed on the assembling of Parliament at the beginning of next month. The arrival of the North Star with New York dates to the 31st October was telegraphed in the afternoon, but not before the close of business. The statements were that the money market was gradually recovering, that no new failures had been reported, and that Winslow, Lanier, & Co., a large banking firm connected with the West, were to resume on the 1st of November, the day after the departure of the packet.

At the Bank of England to-day the applications for discount, although far beyond the average amount even of the busiest times, were altogether moderate as compared with those of the two preceding days. In the open market the best bills were negotiable at 10½ per cent. In the morning and at a later hour transactions might possibly have been effected at the bank minimum.

The Financial Crisis in France.—The Paris Moniteur publishes the following letter addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of Finance:

Monsieur le Ministre: I see with pain that, without an apparent or real cause, public credit is assailed by the most alarming rumors, and that the circulation of banknotes is being stopped by the propagation of false rumors. In preceding years, it must be owned, there were some grounds for apprehension. A succession of bad harvests compelled us to export annually many hundreds of millions in specie to pay for the quantity of corn which we stood in need, and yet we were able to meet the crisis and to defy the sad predictions of alarmists by a few simple measures of prudence taken momentarily by the Bank of France.

How is it, then, that at the present moment it is not understood that a similar measure, rendered still more easy by the law which allows an increase of the rate of discount, must suffice a fortiori to preserve to the bank the specie which it wants, as we are in a much better condition than we were in last year, having had an abundant harvest and a most considerable metallic reserve in the bank?

I therefore beg of you publicly to deny all the absurd projects attributed to the government, the propagation of which so easily causes alarm. It is not without some pride that we may state that France is the country in Europe where public credit rests on the broadest and on the most solid basis. The remarkable report you addressed to me thereon is the proof thereof. Give heart to those who are vainly alarmed, and assure them that I am firmly resolved not to employ those empirical means which have only been had recourse to in circumstances, happily so rare, when catastrophes beyond human foresight have befallen the country.

May the Almighty have you in his good keeping.

NAPOLEON.

Palace of Compeigne, Nov. 10, 1857.

The Moniteur publishes the following decrees: The decree of the 22d of September, 1857, is revoked (rapports) as regards the prohibition of the export of grain and flour, potatoes and vegetables (rapports), chestnuts, and the flour of the same. The decree of the 26th of October, 1854, which prohibits distillation from corn and from any other farinaceous substance used as food, is revoked (rapports).

The distillation from corn or from any other farinaceous substance used as food must be so managed that the residue thereof may be used as food for cattle.

Any disregard of the above regulations may lead to a prohibition to distill from farinaceous substances. The decrees of the 11th of February and the 30th of July, 1857, are also revoked (rapports) as regards the distillation from rice and foreign grain.

Continental Items.—The Sublime Porte had forwarded a second note protesting against the union of the Principalities.

M. Abbatucci, the French Minister of Justice, died on the 11th, in the 65th year of his age, from an abscess in the intestines.

The rumored attempt on the life of the Shah of Persia has been contradicted on official authority.

Marshal Radetzky celebrated his 91st birthday on the 10th.

The Gazette du Senat of St. Petersburg publishes a ukase by which foreigners are henceforth exempt from the two taxes which they have hitherto paid in the two capitals of the empire, for the benefit of the municipality, viz.: a duty of one per cent., which has been charged on the declared capital of those in business, and a tax of 200 roubles a year levied on non-commercial men residing in Russia, for each house or property they may possess in either city.

India—Movements of Gen. Outram.—The Gwalior Mail—Calcutta, Oct. 8, 1857.—General Outram telegraphs, on the 2d inst., that the insurgents are too strong to admit of withdrawal from Lucknow. Sick and wounded, women and children, number more than 1,000.

After making disposition for the safety of the garrison, Gen. Outram proposes to retire on Cawnpore. He adds that two additional brigades, with powerful field artillery, will be required to withdraw from the garrison or reduce the city. Communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow is still interrupted.

The latest news from Gwalior is to the 26th of September. Scindia had brought the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent under his control by arraying against them his own troops and 10,000 thakoors, cutting off their supplies, &c.

There is division and dissent among the mutineers, who were asked for aid by a Shahzadah from Delhi on the one hand and an emissary from the Nena on the other.

The mutineers of the Ramgurbh battalion were defeated at a place called Chutiah, on the 2d inst., by a detachment of the 53d Queen's, under Major English, with loss of guns, 45 carts of ammunition, &c. Some 45 of our men were killed and wounded.

In Bombay, a few Sepoys of the 10th Regiment and Marine battalion have been detected in plotting against the Government; two have been tried, convicted, and blown from guns; three more are in custody and under trial.

China—Terrible Typhoon.—There has been a violent typhoon in the China seas, attended with great loss of shipping; also serious damage inshore, especially in and around Foochow.

The Russian Plenipotentiary had called at Shanghai, after having visited the Petho, and had returned thither to receive a reply to the notification of his mission, which he had forwarded to Peking.

WILL LEAVE IN A FEW DAYS.

CORNS

AND
BUNNIONS,

Instantly cured without cutting
or pain,

BY

DR. EALING
Surgeon,
CHIROPODIST,



By Special Appointment to the
Principal Sovereigns
of Europe.

and Anatomical Professor of the Pathology
the Human foot.

[From C. Duval, Esq., Louisville, Ky.]
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30, 1857.

Dr. Ealing has shown much talent and skill in extracting corns from my feet without the smallest amount of pain. I take pleasure in recommending him as a medical gentleman of eminence and thorough acquaintance with his profession. I was very greatly relieved by him.

C. DUVAL, 557 Main st.

[From C. W. Thurston, Esq., Louisville, Ky.]
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26, 1857.

I have suffered for years with a very bad and painful corn, and have tried several medical men, but without success. Seeing Dr. Ealing's advertisement, I placed myself under his care, and I am as much pleased as astonished at his extraordinary skill—the corn being entirely removed without causing me the slightest pain. I sincerely recommend every one suffering from corns to place themselves under his care.

C. W. THURSTON,
Corner of Walnut and Floyd sts.
Louisville, Ky., November 25, 1857.

[From Judge Read, Jeffersonville, Ind.]
Having suffered severely from corns, I have great pleasure in certifying that Dr. Ealing removed them easily and without pain; and I can confidently recommend him as a most skillful operator on corns, as I have never met his equal.

J. G. READ,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26, 1857.

[From Simon Bottorff, Esq., Jeffersonville, Ind.]
Dr. Ealing removed from my feet several corns in the most successful manner and to my entire satisfaction. It is impossible to over-rate his skill, and I do recommend him to all sufferers from corns as a most careful and easy operator, without subjecting his patient to the slightest pain.

SIMON BOTTORFF,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27, 1857.

[From Thos. P. Hughes, Esq., Louisville, Ky.]
Dr. Ealing has extracted my corns with great ease and without any pain.

THOS. P. HUGHES,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28, 1857.

Dr. EALING, Surgeon Chiropodist, by especial appointment, to His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III, Emperor of France, and her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Eugenie, wishes to impress on the mind of the Public, that his System is at once novel, and based upon long experience; that, having by careful study and actual practice rendered himself master of that branch of surgical art, in which he has been so long engaged, as well as made most important discoveries in the treatment of the Diseases of the Feet, he is enabled to give relief in cases of the worst kind, and without pain, or producing any bad effect whatever, to eradicate the most painful Corns or Bunions, without cutting. The most timid may fearlessly rely upon his skill; and children, however young, as well as persons of mature years, will assuredly derive immediate benefit, and enjoy exercise with more comfort than ever.

Dr. EALING may be consulted, for a short time only, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 5 P. M., at Southwest corner of Jefferson and Second, over Downing's Confectionary. Entrance on Jefferson street.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.—We publish every day additional testimonials of Dr. Ealing's superior skill and great success in removing the worst cases of corns without pain. As the Doctor's engagements in the South compel him to leave in a few days, none who require his services should fail calling on him. His consulting rooms are at the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, over Downing's.

Dr. EALING.—This gentleman publishes additional certificates from some of our best citizens, testifying to his skill in removing corns. The doctor can be consulted over Downing's, corner of Jefferson and Second streets.

It will be seen from an advertisement that Dr. Von Moenchzisker will remain here a few days longer.

To LADIES.—Any of our fair readers who are unfortunate enough to be afflicted with corns can now find immediate relief by calling on Dr. Ealing, at his consulting rooms, at the south-west corner of Jefferson and Second.

The largest and most extensive stock of Christmas and New Year's presents that has ever been offered in this city can be found at the old establishment of John Gill 453 Main, near Fifth, and the greatest variety of children's presents and fine toys of all kinds, the whole of which has been purchased within the last few weeks at very low prices and will be sold at figures to suit the times. Persons who desire purchasing anything in this way must be sure and call at 453 Main street.

n27 b&jdlm

AT COST—GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS.—A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY DRY GOODS AT COST.—We are requested to state that G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets, will offer at cost from this date until the 1st of January next his large and attractive stock of fancy dry goods, silks, cloaks, fancy plaid cashmeres, merinoes, laces, embroideries, ribbons, &c., &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity offered to purchasers for bargains, and we would recommend this house to persons, especially ladies, as being one at which to find good goods of the latest styles, and would say that it only needs an examination to convince those who may favor him with a call that he is offering his goods cheap. Give him a call, corner Fourth and Market.

Tennessee and Indiana money received at par.

n17 j&b

URGENT REQUEST.

I have yielded to the urgent request of several patients who came from some distance to consult me, and also to the persuasions of some respectable citizens of Louisville, who assured me that there are many of their friends who are anxious to consult me on defective vision and hearing, and to provide themselves with my Pantoscopic Glasses, I have consented to remain one week longer in the city. I beg, therefore, of all who wish to see me to do so at once as I shall most positively leave after this week.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
Oculist and Aurist, Galt House.

n20 j&b3

A NEW AND VALUABLE REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE Throat and Lungs.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry,
FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND CONSUMPTION.

EVANVILLE, IND., Nov. 17, '57.

DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville, Ky.:
Dear Sir: I have tried your Pectoral in a well-marked and severe case of pulmonary consumption, accompanied with severe hemorrhage from the lungs, in which Cod Liver Oil totally failed to produce any beneficial effect, and I was perfectly astonished at the immediate relief and diminution in the amount of expectoration which speedily followed its use. As a remedy in the advanced stages of consumption I give it most decidedly the preference.

JOHN MAGENISS, M. D.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.
All orders from wholesale purchasers or applications for Agencies must be addressed to
DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville or New York.
nov 20 db&j&wjm

Masonic Temple.

HON. THOS. F. MARSHALL
WILL continue his Discourses at Masonic Temple on Saturday evening, Nov. 28th, Monday, Nov. 30th, and Tuesday, Dec. 1st, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"THE PARACLYPTIC."
Entrance on Fourth street. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Season tickets for the course of fifteen lectures, \$2 50; for sale by Messrs. Morton & Griswold and at the ticket office of Masonic Temple. n28 j&b3

Dog Lost.
Strayed from the Livery Stable of Mr. Overstreet, on the corner of Green and Seventh sts., on Tuesday last, a black Setter St. Pup, about five months old. A liberal reward will be paid or its delivery to Mr. Overstreet. n28 j&b3

MODES DE PARIS. WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Collars, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms.

n24 dj&wist Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

I HAVE just received from the mines a good supply of Pittsburg Coal of the best quality, which I will sell at the lowest market price and in large or small quantities. Thankful to my customers for past favors, I assure them and others that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of the same.

Office on Market street, south side, between Second and Third streets, near Third, No. 5. P. LEAVITT. n24 j&b5

Last, Positive, and Only Call.

ALL persons owing accounts to Mad. A. Jones are requested to settle them at once, as all debts due her and unpaid on the 10th of December will be used for without reserve.

During my absence the settlement of the above will be attended to by Mr. S. T. Brannon, of Brannon & Thatcher, 433 Main street. H. S. MOORE, Assignee of E. F. & Mad. A. Jones. n25 j&b17

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY.
feb 12 disty may 28 bly

NOTICE.
The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. JNO. H. HOWE. n28 b

HARPER'S WEEKLY for this day just received at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 39 Third st. n28 b

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,
CORNERS FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

\$30,000!

DRY GOODS!

At Retail for Cash!

AT AND BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.

Owing to the great derangement of currency and business,

CRUTCHER & MILLER,

Importers and Jobbers of

SILK and FANCY GOODS,

MAIN STREET.

Have determined upon offering AT RETAIL FOR CASH their large and magnificent stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS FOR 30 DAYS,

and for this purpose have taken the new store-room under

Jefferson street,

TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTH,

AND WILL OPEN ON

Monday, the 2d day of November,

2,000 YDS BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;

5,000 YDS RICH FANCY DE LAINES;

3,000 YDS RICH PRINTED FRENCH MERINOES;

1,000 YDS RICH PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES;

2,000 YDS PLAIN COBURGS;

1,000 YDS NEW STYLE BAYADERE PLAIDS;

1,000 YDS NEW STYLE CASHMERE PLAIDS;

1,000 YDS SILK STAIPEL POPLINS;

Together with a great variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, AND CLOAKS,

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK

CLOAKING, VELVETS, LINENS, JACONETS,

CAMBRICS, BOMBAZINS, ALPACAS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

The Money of all Solvent Banks will be received. Only one price.

Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.

VOGT & KLING,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,

and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.

72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR

THE SEASON!

BEWARE OF A LOW PRICED, SHORT STOCK, AND

HIGH PRICES!

We have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regular supply of PITTSBURGH and SYLVESTER, make our assortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are uniform and as low as the lowest.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.

W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and

PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of

Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' old

block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are

now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve

Pianos per week. We would respectfully

inform our wholesale and retail purchasers

that we hope for the future to be able to supply the

increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully

refer to the fact that for the last five years, we have received

THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the

premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Ware-rooms corner of Main and

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LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER.
6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.
58 56 53 58

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

Lexington and Frankfort—6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Lafayette and Way Places—4 P. M.

St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.

Cincinnati and the East, and via Indianapolis, to the

East, Chicago, and St. Louis—7 A. M.

St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via

Indianapolis to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis—10:40

A. M.

St. Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express—

Nashville—6 A. M. and 3 P. M.—The 6 o'clock A. M.

train connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth

Cave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elletts

Clarksville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Bardonia, and every

other day with stages for Springfield, Lebanon, Colum

bus, Greensburg, and Grayson Springs.

Portland—Every 10 minutes.

STEAMBOATS—REGULAR PACKETS.

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.

St. Louis—Irregular.

Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.

Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but

generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sun

days excepted).

Bloomington—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—

9 A. M.

Fayetteville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

EVENING BULLETIN.

THE MONEY MARKET.—There is no alteration to notice in exchange. Sight on New York we quote at 1 1/2 premium, at which the banks and brokers are checking.

The foreign news by the Fulton is financially favorable. All descriptions of produce had declined. Not a word is said about cotton.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of yesterday, says:

In the Eastern exchange market yesterday there was a large share of activity and a feeling of distress. The bankers were glad to obtain prime sight bills on New York at 1 1/2, but not at all desirous of selling at 2 premium. Philadelphia exchange is firm at par to 1 premium, selling price, but the chief demand continues to be for New York.

Gold was very firm at 1 1/2 buying and 2 premium, selling price. A number of orders were in town at the close of last week, and some of the regular dealers paid their brother brokers 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 for coin.

The applications for money at the discount houses are augmenting and the amount of funds on hand fall considerably short of supplying the demands. Borrowers are increasing in the street and offer undoubted paper at 2 1/2 c. a month. Some very good names were disposed of yesterday at 2 1/2 c.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Saturday, says:

New York exchange we quote 1 1/2 premium buying and 2 premium selling. Philadelphia bill at 1 1/2 discount buying and par 1/2 premium selling. Baltimore bill at 2 1/2 discount buying and 1 discount selling. Gold inactive at 1 1/2 c. premium, but a few orders at 2 premium.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 22d, gives the following statement of the condition of the banks in that city, made up on the preceding day:

The bank statement for the week discloses the following changes as compared with the previous returns:

Increase in cash loans	\$1,000,380
Increase in deposits	422,735
Increase in circulation	153,157
Increase in exchange bills	118,289
Increase in deposits proper	270,470

The grand totals are as follows:

Liabilities	Resources	
Circulation	4,306,080	
Deposits	8,987,121	
Due distant banks	623,065	
	Exchange	2,452,802

This is again a remarkably strong showing. The cash liabilities of all the banks amount to \$13,996,000 against \$7,155,000 of coin, the equivalent of cents for every dollar of circulation and deposits, besides which the issue of the Free Banks are guaranteed by \$3,000,000 of bonds. The circulation now is about \$7,000,000 less than last May.

The large reduction in loans shows the rapidity with which payments are met. The curtailment of discounts since the pressure is about six millions, or equal to twenty-five per cent on the whole amount of loans.

A movement is on foot among the banks under which they intend voluntarily to suppress all circulation notes of less denomination than ten dollars. It seems to meet with general favor.

The money market is growing easier. Some prime paper was passed at 2 1/2 c. and next week the rates will probably descend to 1 1/2 c. The best of discount is at 2 1/2 c. to the extent of about \$70,000. This is but a beginning.

The exchange market was still to-day. Prime sterling was sold at 16 1/2 c. and good rates at 16 1/4 c. Bills with documentary evidence amount to 1 1/2 c. A considerable business was done in France at 57.70/24.00, including a round amount at the first figure. The whole range is now from 57.50/24.00. Stocks in New York still large. City of 2 1/2 c. cent, discount, but subsequently the rate improved to 1 1/2 c. One, three, and five days sight sold at 2 1/2, 2 1/4, and 2 1/4 c. The market closes steadily at the enhanced figures.

Wm. Hoge & Co., of New York, have not suspended, and have no intention of so doing.

The New York Independent of this week says of dry goods and money market:

There is nothing new to report in the state of this market. The collections on the goods are improving, and there is a limited inquiry for goods in the first and second hands. Prices have assumed a degree of steadiness at the great reduction. The auction sales are much diminished. The amount of new paper making is but small. Favorite names are negotiable at 7 to 10 per cent, including dates up to six months; and single names considered good at 12 to 15 per cent. Country paper is in no way preferred, and our large private bankers are buying a great deal of this at 15 per cent. The banks have very little offered to them, and take readily all that is good, while they feel obliged to renew much of the paper which is maturing, but which cannot be paid by acceptor or endorser. There is a large amount renewed which depends entirely for payment on the future activity of business, and in the meanwhile the holders, whether bankers or others, have to keep it over.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO. IN TEXAS.—Assignment and Deed of Trust—Fraudulent Issue of Stock—Probable Suspension of the Work.—The Marshall (Texas) Republican of the 31st ult. contains an announcement in relation to the affairs of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which will surprise the ardent advocates of that route. The Republican says:

Recent developments in relation to the movements of this company have been of a remarkable character, well calculated to create a profound sensation, not only among those who are peculiarly interested in its operations and the public abroad, but particularly to the people of Texas, who had, within the last few months, been induced to believe that it was in a prosperous condition, and to promise themselves the most flattering results from its labors.

Affairs went on charmingly for several months until the crash in the North, and the recent suspensions in New Orleans. No apprehensions of danger existed here, because it was thought there were several hundred thousand dollars in the city awaiting drafts from this section. Judge of the consternation which was manifested when the news came to us like a "clap of thunder" in clear sky.

The drafts sent below, and which reached New Orleans on the 11th and 12th inst., had been protested.

On the 14th or 15th of the present month, Mr. Yerger, the President of the road, made his appearance in Marshall. The day after he left we understood that the Messrs. Brown had closed their contract with the company, and that the President and Directors here had executed a deed of trust, which was recorded in the County Clerk's office, together with a memorandum of the contract with the Messrs. Brown.

Here follows a deed of trust executed by Geo. S. Yerger, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, as party of the first part, to Benj. Long, Wm. Bradford, and J. K. Yerger, as party of the second part, wherein all the lands of the company within the county of Harrison, together with the whole road bed of the road between Marshall and the Eastern terminus at Swenson's Landing, the iron laid down or on hand along the line, the two locomotives, the chairs, spikes and cars, and all the franchises and privileges of the company within the State of Texas are "bargained, sold, transferred, conveyed, and released" to the said party of the second part, to secure the payment of a list of debts thereafter named, reversing the right to contract a preferred debt to the amount of \$30,000, for the purpose of carrying forward the work necessary to save their charter from forfeiture.

The Republican proceeds to comment upon this document. We quote:

This deed of trust is in many respects an extraordinary and inexplicable document. It will be seen that a sale of the charter, privileges, and property of the company is contemplated. In other words, that, in the event of a failure to raise the necessary funds to pay off the debts enumerated, the whole concern is to be sold out in January.

It is understood here that this step has been taken (without reference, perhaps, to the details) with a full knowledge and sanction of the directory below. What is its object or purpose is not clearly known or defined. It is said that over issues of stock have been made by the original controlling parties in the North to an immense amount, sufficient to form an incubus to prostrate the company; that hundreds of thousands of dollars of stock have been held by parties who never gave anything for it; that the books of the company have never been removed from New York to New Orleans, and that, consequently, it is not possible to ascertain how much stock has been issued and sold. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary that the whole affair should be sold out and change hands. In the new organization the real debts of the company are to be recognized, as also all the legitimate stock upon which assessments have been made. How they are to make this discrimination in stock, and to separate the good from the bad, and whether there is not an immense amount not specified or known, upon which cash has been paid, remains to be seen.

Others again suppose that it is simply intended during the present stringent condition of the money market to raise sufficient money in Texas to finish

the twenty miles of road, and save the charter. That then the lands from the State will be available to pay the debts of the company and set all afloat again.

No matter what may be their object, it is certainly extraordinary that in a deed of trust the President and Directors should have provided for themselves in preference to the actual creditors of the company. They have not only done this, but have given a preference for stockholders, for whose benefit it also appears the road and its charter is to be sold out. Several amounts are to be paid, it is stated in this document, to certain parties, without mentioning the consideration.

These gentlemen are known in this community as the holders of what is commonly known as "paid stock," which embraced a portion of the purchase for the sale of Texas charters. Can the road be sold out for such objects? If it cannot, why was this deed of trust given? The Directors meet in New Orleans in December ensuing, and it is due to themselves, as well as to the stockholders, that there should be a general overhauling of the affairs of the company, and that what is done should be done openly and above board. The real financial condition of the company should be published to the world.

The actual indebtedness of the company is said not to be very great, and can be easily met when the 260,000 acres of land are secured from the State by the completion of the first twenty miles of the road. But it is remembered that this is a matter of no little moment and apprehension. The twenty miles have to be completed and in running order by the 16th of the ensuing February, and the question is, can it be done? But about sixteen weeks remain, with sixteen or seventeen miles of track to be laid. It will require active and vigorous exertions. In the meantime, Mr. Grant has gone to work, a portion of the money required has been raised, and no efforts will be spared to save the charter.

THE HOG MARKET.—Notwithstanding the dullness of the hog market in Cincinnati, packers here are willing to pay \$5 net. It is reported that two packing firms have purchased most of the hogs in Shelby and Oldham at \$4 gross, which is about equal to \$5 50 net. The weather has been too warm for the last two days for killing, and hogs have been accumulating in pens. The total number killed thus far is about 10,000, and there were some five or six thousand in the pens last night. No transactions transpired in the product on Saturday.

Of the Cincinnati hog market on Friday, the Gazette of Saturday says:

To-day the offerings were comparatively large as regards the number of lots on the market, but the aggregate of the stock was not heavy; but it was discovered that previous operations had not fairly indicated the number or feeling of buyers and prices further receded to \$5 for parcels averaging about 100, and \$5 25 for averages of 200 to 220 lbs, and late this afternoon few packers were to be found willing to pay these figures. In fact, lots could not have been forced at much, if anything, over \$5 for the highest weights mentioned. The trade appears to be devoid of stability, packers regarding the future as uncertain and dangerous.

Hereafter the products have been taken to fill orders or contracts, at prices that afforded a fair profit, on the market prices for hogs, but this demand having fallen off, few packers are disposed to take the responsibility of accumulating stocks. The aim has been to turn out the products about as fast as the hogs were turned in, and the moment the latter became difficult, the turning in process was checked or discontinued. This is the position of the trade just now, and, in the event of continued large offerings, we may look for still lower figures.

Few of the houses have as yet done anything of consequence on their own account, except so far as they had contract hogs, or contracts for the delivery of products; and we do not know of many packers that are willing to take hold freely at even \$5—certainly not to an extent that would absorb receipts, if the usual proportion were thrown upon the market. As yet but few hogs have come forward from Ohio or Indiana, and the receipts from Kentucky indicate an increase from that State for the season. The grand total of the supplies to date, from all sections, show a falling off as compared with last year of about fifty per cent.

The trade was, to-day, upon the verge of a panic, and it is therefore not difficult to see what may be expected when receipts increase so as to make up the existing deficit, unless in the mean time the demand for products increase largely. Drivers may, by taking hold and packing half or two-thirds of the receipts on their own account, and salting down the products, bring about a reaction, but as matters now stand, the market is evidently not in a condition to bear any considerable weight.

The market for provisions sympathized with that for hogs, or perhaps we should say led off in the morning. Green shoulders sold at 4 1/2 c.; sides, 5 1/2 c.; hams 7 c.; mess pork at \$14; and lard 10 1/2 c. for barrel and keg, closing unsettled at about 4 1/2 c. for shoulders; \$14 for mess pork, 10 c. for barrel lard and 10 1/2 c. for keg do; buyers offering 5 1/2 c. for green sides and 6 1/2 c. for hams. We heard that the latter were offered for next week's delivery at 6 1/2 c.

The Bowling Green Standard says:

Messrs. Quigley & Co., and Mr. Perkins, from Boston, are offering \$4 50 net for hogs weighing 200 pounds. We learn they have purchased some at that price. The farmers generally are not disposed to take \$4 50, and packers are not disposed to go above that figure. From what we can learn we believe the farmers would be willing to take \$5; but from the scarcity of money and the future being uncertain, we do not believe speculators will venture over \$4 50.

The Bardstown Gazette of Saturday says:

We hear of engagements of hogs during the past week at \$4, on 4 months time.

A MURDER AND A MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN DAVIEN COUNTY—Great Excitement.—The Owensboro American has an account of nearly two columns, detailing the murder of Mrs. Maury by her husband, Harrison Maury, his arrest and death in jail. He committed the murder on the night of the 19th by striking her with a piece of a fence-rail. He was a man of dissipated habits, and was under bond for stabbing with intent to kill.

Maury was committed to jail and on the morning of the 24th was found dead in his cell. Two coroners' inquests were held on the body and the jury returned a verdict that he "came to his death partly by violence by the hand of some unknown person or persons and partly by exposure in the jail."

The evidence before the jury was that the jailor during the night imprisoned a man by the name of Mike Mulligan, having found him on the street in a state of beastly intoxication. Soon afterwards a negro boy belonging to the jail was seen on the street inquiring for the jailor, saying he believed Maury and Mulligan were fighting. A witness testified that he heard cries of "murder, murder; help, for God's sake," from the jail about 3 o'clock. Another witness heard a proposition made to take Maury out and lynch him. Some supposed that he was frozen to death, as his cell was very open and the weather was very cold. Bruises were discovered on the left arm and on the left side.

The Owensboro American, after giving all these details, adds:

There are many things in connection with this unfortunate affair which are involved in mystery, and which when viewed in particular ways create strong impressions of foul play, but we do not think proper to mention to whom these suspicions are directed, but merely give small portions of the evidence, so that persons may judge for themselves. A public expression of the general feeling now entertained toward the jailor of our county and others would be of no particular benefit, but might be the cause of injuring innocent persons. Whenever we have sufficient grounds to suspect any one of having murdered Maury, we will express ourselves without hesitancy; but as yet we are in the dark and have not the reasons to direct suspicion against any individual, and we have heard all the testimony in the case, and can arrive at no other conclusion than that

expressed by both the juries which examined the case.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Nov. 28.

The United States mail steamship Fulton, from Havre and Southampton, passed Cape Race to-day, and her news package has been brought to the station by the associated press yacht.

The advice by the Fulton to the 18th instant and are four days later than those furnished by the Vanderbilt.

The news parcel prepared for the associated press contains the following intelligence:

The English money market continued to recover from the recent shock, and was decidedly easier. Notwithstanding the recovery, several additional heavy failures are reported to have occurred. Consols had advanced 1/4. The Bank of France was discounting liberally.

A general panic prevailed in the English breadstuffs market and prices had a declining tendency. No report of the Liverpool cotton market is furnished.

The steamer Fulton will be due at New York on next Tuesday at noon.

The royal mail steamship Europa, from Boston on the 4th inst. via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th.

The Fulton left Havre on the 17th and Southampton on the 18th. She brings \$200,000 in specie and a large amount of valuable French merchandise. The final prices are of absorbing interest.

The good effects of the suspension of the bank charter act was apparent throughout Great Britain.

The money markets are firmer. Several prominent houses suspended, but none in the American trade.

The Fulton brings 71 passengers.

Consols on the 18th were 89 1/2 c. for money and 90 for account.

The Bank of France as was anticipated at last advice, had announced its determination to extend its issue. The rate of interest at Hamburg had receded to the quotation being 9 1/2.

Several failures are reported in France; the most prominent of these are Teltzche & Wix, merchants in the Turkey trade; Japher & Co., in the Brazilian trade; Bardgett & Pickard, liabilities \$120,000; Leonard, Boxen, & Co., in the Swedish trade; and Edwards & Mitthe, East Indian trade; and Caloneil, broker, of London.

The Woolverhampton and Staffordshire banks had stopped payment, and great excitement existed at Woolverhampton in consequence. The liabilities are estimated at nearly half a million pounds sterling.

Several iron manufacturing firms had called their creditors together for the purpose of trying to make some amicable arrangement in order to avoid, if possible, a full suspension.

The failures of most note in Paris are those of Boerden, Dubert, & Co., and Hensote, Philippe, & Naber.

London, Nov. 17.—In the produce market there has been quite an improvement in sugar, the advance fully reaching to 4 1/2 per cent. In rice and coffee there is but little doing. The tallow market is flat.

Manchester goods were generally unaltered in price. A slight improvement had taken place in woolen trade at Leeds. In Huddersfield a good business was doing.

There is no later news from India, and no general news of importance from any other part of the world.

There was a heavy decline in grain in Market Lane yesterday, causing panic in the trade. Wheat is 2 1/2 c. cheaper, in the better qualities; inferior is totally unsaleable.

Linseed Oil quoted at 31 c. @ 32s.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.—Wheat and flour meet with slow retail sales at a decline on the week of 4 c. @ 6d on wheat, and 1s 6d @ 2s on flour. In Indian corn but little inquiry, and quotations nominal.

London Money Market, Nov. 17.—Consols closed firm to-day at an advance of 1/4 c. @ 1/2 c. over Friday's prices, closing quotations at 89 1/2 c. @ 89 1/2 c. and 90 for account.

Other descriptions of funds have also advanced decidedly. Bank stock, quoted at 21 1/2 c. @ 21 1/2 c. and 88 1/2 c. @ 88 1/2 c. New 3 per cents 88 1/2 c. @ 88 1/2 c. The sales in foreign stocks have been quite limited, and there has been no material change in prices.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity last night by the friends of Mayor Wood, and thousands were unable to gain admittance. Five different meetings were organized in Irving Place and Fourteenth street, which were severely addressed by enthusiastic speakers. The principal speakers in the Academy were Hon. S. D. Cushing, Fernando Wood, Hon. John Kelly, Hon. John Cochran, and Hiram Ketchum, Jr.

DETROIT, Nov. 28.

Weather mild and thawing fast. The ice at the mouth of the river is reported to be giving way. The indications this evening were that a large fleet of vessels detained in the river will be able to get into Lake Erie to-morrow or Monday.

Seven propellers arrived from Chicago to-day and report many vessels ashore on Lake Huron and Lake Michigan.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.

The weather here to-day is quite mild. It is now confidently calculated that all boats in the canal this side of Montezuma, at least, will get to tide-water. The best judges predict an opening to Rochester.

BUFFALO, Nov. 28.

Weather warm and pleasant. Vessels moving freely and canal thawing out.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28, P. M.

River 5 feet by the pier mark and falling. The weather is cloudy. Mercury 30.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28, P. M.

River unchanged since noon. The weather clear and mild.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28, P. M.

The river continues to fall and the ice is disappearing rapidly. The gorge at Waters's landing has broken up, and navigation South will doubtless soon be resumed. The weather is mild, with indications of rain.

THE WORTH OBSEQUIES IN NEW YORK.—Inauguration of the Monument.—Ceremonies attending the final interment of the remains of the lamented Major General Worth, in the monument now in process of erection to his memory by the corporation of the city of New York, at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue, took place on Wednesday. On Tuesday the remains of General Worth were taken from Greenwood Cemetery and conveyed to the City Hall and placed in the Governor's room, where they were guarded by the military over night. At 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning the funeral car arrived, and after a good deal of delay the procession was formed.

The coffin is of mahogany, covered with black silk velvet, with wreaths of silver plate on the sides, the shields inscribed "Monterey," "Chippewa," "Nagarsa," "Florida." A coat of arms beneath a circle of thirty-one stars ornaments the head, and with the letters "U. S. A." General Worth's chaplain and sword were laid upon the coffin. The inscription is as follows:

MAJOR GENERAL W. J. WORTH,
DIED AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
May 7, 1849.
Aged Fifty-Five Years.

The catafalque was drawn by sixteen iron gray horses, four abreast, in black cloth housings, which reached to the ground. The heads of the animals were adorned with ostrich plumes. Grooms walked at the heads of the horses on the outer side. Gen. Worth's horse, a beautiful bay, saddled and bridled, was led after the catafalque.

It was after 4 o'clock when the procession reached the monument, and it became dark before the ceremonies closed.

THE MONUMENT.
The base of the monument is fifteen feet square. Its entire height will be fifty-one feet. It is to be constructed wholly of Quincy granite.

CEREMONIES AT THE MONUMENT.
The Clergy, Committee, Mayor, Mourners, Military, and Masons having taken their places, the Episcopal service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, after the body had been taken from the catafalque, and it was deposited in the vault, which was closed by a marble slab, containing the name and

date of birth and death of the departed. A copper box inclosing beside the usual papers and documents, many Masonic publications, was deposited in the corner stone. The Masons then went through their imposing ceremonial of dedication. Mayor Wood then read by torchlight his address, and the Seventy-first regiment fired three volleys over the grave, and were dismissed.

[From the Bombay Gazette, Oct. 17.]

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—The following account of the last days of the siege of Delhi and the assaults of the place will be read with much interest. It is written by an eye witness:

Your readers will have understood from the intelligence which has been from time to time published, that from the period of the arrival of our arms before Delhi, in June last, up till very lately, the position occupied by our troops has been a purely defensive one.

The Storming Party and Assault.—On the night of the 13th the engineers stole down and examined the two breaches near the Cashmere and Water bastions, and, both being reported practicable, orders for the assault were at once issued, to take place at daybreak the following morning.

At four A. M. the different columns fell in and were marched to their respective places. The signal was to be the advance of the Rifles to the front to cover the heads of the columns by skirmishing.

Everything being ready, General Nicholson gave the signal, and the Rifles dashed to the front with a cheer, extending along and skirmishing the low jangle which at this point extends to within fifty yards of the ditch. At the same time the heads of Nos. 1 and 2 columns emerged from the Kodjee Bagh, and advanced steadily toward the breach. Our batteries had maintained a tremendous fire up to the moment of the advance of the troops, and not a gun could the enemy bring to bear on the storming columns; but no sooner did these emerge into the opening than a perfect hailstorm of bullets met them from the front and both flanks, and officers and men fell fast on the crest of the glacis. For ten minutes it was impossible to set the ladders down into the ditch to ascend the scarp, but the determination of the British soldier carried all before it, and Pandey declined to meet the charge of the British bayonet. With a shout and a rush the breaches were both won, and the enemy fled in confusion.

Brilliant Conduct of the Explosion Party.—Meanwhile the explosion party advanced in front of the column straight upon the Cashmere Gate. This little band of heroes had to advance in broad daylight to the gateway, in the very teeth of a hot fire of musketry from the lower and upper breaches, and both flanks, the powder bags were coolly laid and adjusted, put Lieutenant Salkeld was by this time hors de combat, with two bullets in him. Sergeant Carmichael then attempted to fire the train, but was shot dead. Sergeant Burgess then tried and succeeded, but paid for the daring act with his life. Sergeant Smith, thinking that Burgess too had failed, ran forward, but seeing the train alight had just time to throw himself into the ditch and escape the effects of the explosion. With a loud crash the gateway was blown in, and through it the third column rushed to the assault, and entered the town just as the other columns had won the breaches. General Wilson has since bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, on Sergeant Smith, and on a brave man of H. M. Fifty-Second.

Another account gives the following version of this brilliant affair:

Lieut. Salkeld approached with three sergeants, under a tremendous fire of musketry. He was first shot through the arm; notwithstanding that he went on to the gate with the bags of powder. As they approached one sergeant was killed; the second sergeant took up the bags, assisting Lieut. Salkeld. As Lieut. S. put on the bags he was shot through the leg and fell; the second sergeant lit the match, but after lighting it he fell dead, riddled with balls; the match ignited and blew open the gate; the third sergeant escaped unhurt. At the signal the troops rushed on—every one who carried the scaling ladders of the second fusiliers was knocked over; however, they rushed on and put up the ladders (many of which were found too short), changing their positions, got on the walls, cheered, and rushed down upon the enemy and carried the place. On their way along the walls, taking the Moore bastion, Ajmer Gate, the other column taking the Church Battery, Water Battery, Treasury Compound, and Skinner's House.

Gen. Nicholson then formed the troops in the main guard inside, and with his column proceeded to clear the ramparts as far as the Moore bastion. It was in advancing beyond this, toward the Lahore gate, that he met the wound which has since caused his lamented death.

The Capture of the King.—On the 21st the old King surrendered to Capt. Hodson and his cavalry near the Kootub Minar, which is about 15 miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied in his captivity, as in his flight, by his chief wife, the Begum Zeenut Mahal, "the ornament of the palace." The King is said to be nearly 90 years of age, and it is probable that he is scarce in any way responsible for what has been done in his name, so that, as at present informed, we cannot condemn the clemency that has spared his life. He is now a prisoner in what was once his own palace. Two of his sons and his grandson, however, were captured and sent by Capt. Hodson, at the tomb of Humayoon, about five miles from Delhi, and who are known to have been leaders in the rebellion, have received the reward of their treason. They were shot on the spot, and their bodies were brought back to the city and exposed at the Kotwallee or chief police office, where it is said so many of our countrymen were brutally murdered.

The Killed and Wounded of the British.—On the day of the assault we had 61 officers and 1,178 killed and wounded, being nearly one-third of the whole number engaged. The first fusiliers alone lost nine officers, and other regiments, I believe, in proportion. The engineers suffered heavily; the 3rd engineers conducting Nos. 1, 2 and 4 columns (Lieuts. Medley, Greathed, and Maunsell) were all struck down early in the fight, and of 17 officers on duty that day, 10 were put hors de combat. The loss of the enemy is never likely to be correctly ascertained; but at the end of operations it is probable that at least 1,500 men must have been killed between the 7th and 20th and a very large number wounded who were carried away.

[From the Bombay Gazette, October 17.]

The Relief of Lucknow.—Lucknow was relieved on the 25th ultimo, and only just in time, as it was found that the enemy had run two miles far from the defenses, which, if exploded, would have left the garrison at the mercy of its savage besiegers. Its defenders had, moreover, been closely pressed by the enemy, who doubtless saw his time running short, and had only repulsed a final and most desperate assault by the desperate expedient of throwing lighted shells with their hands into the masses of the assailants.

The advance to Lucknow and the raising of the siege appear to have cost us about four hundred men killed and wounded, as well as several officers slain, foremost among whom we have to lament the brave Neill, of Madras. We have yet but vague and imperfect accounts from Lucknow, and are waiting for further particulars with great anxiety. There is a rumor strongly requiring confirmation, which we trust it may not receive, that the place is again besieged, our force having been surrounded by Nena Sahib with 50,000 men. It has, on the other hand, been stated that the arch-ruffian of Bithoor has been betrayed by one of his own followers, and is now a captive; but this report also needs confirmation.

[Correspondence of The Press]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1857.

Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, I have every reason to believe, will be nominated by the President to the Senate as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned on that bench by the resignation of Justice Curtis, of Massachusetts.

General Lane, Major Stevens, Lieutenant Mowry, and Mr. Bernhisel, delegates in Congress from Utah, Arizona, Washington, and Oregon, have arrived. The delegates from Minnesota and Dakota are expected this week. Arizona has not been erected into a Territory as yet, but in the next Congress a strong effort will be made to extend over the Gadsden Purchase, which it embraces, a separate territorial organization.

Dacotah (the Indian name for the Sioux) is the portion of Minnesota Territory to the north of the Red River of the North, and has been provided for already by the law for calling a Convention, with a

view to the admission into the Union of Minnesota, south of that river, as a State.

Upon Major Stevens, formerly of the United States army, and known as a gentleman of unusual scientific attainments, will fall the *onus probandi* in securing for Oregon and Washington the payment by the United States Treasury of the debt incurred by these territories in their war with the Cayuse, and other warlike tribes of that region.

Major Stevens was Governor of Washington Territory at the time, and it may not be forgotten that there is, too, a personal controversy between him and General Wool which has not been adjusted, and which may in the end give to the country some rich developments. There is also a question for explanation which arises out of a declaration by Governor Stevens of martial law in that Territory. The Governor says that he has been elected to Congress by a large majority of the suffrages of Washington, and will take his seat in the House of Representatives as the acknowledged representative of the wishes and opinions of its people.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
LOUISVILLE, November 30.

The only business done of consequence was in flour, in which one sale of 500 bbls Henry Clay mills at \$4 50, 200 bbls extra Utica delivered there at \$4 50, 200 bbls superfine Harrods Creek at \$4 20 and \$4 25, 100 bbls extra city mills at \$4 40, and sales by the dry-laid at \$4 25 c. Wheat firm; a shipper